The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,535.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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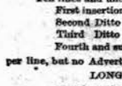
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 10th May 1870, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Colombo	17
,, Ratnaghurry	11	,, Galle	18
,, Vingorla	11	,, Nagapatam	21
,, Carwar	12	,, Pondicherry	22
,, Mangalore	13	,, Madras	25
,, Cannanore	14	,, Coconada	27
,, Tellicherry	14	,, Visagapatam	29
,, Calicut	14	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Beyrore	14	,, Gopalpore	29
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	30
,, Tuticorin	16	Arrive Calcutta	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nelgherris district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

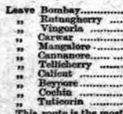
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., W. A. Hibbert, Commander, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th May 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
Ratnaghurry	Sunday.	Beyrore	Saturday.
Malwan	,,	Calicut	,,
Vingorla	,,	Tellicherry	,,
Goa	Monday.	Cannanore	,,
Carwar	,,	Mangalore	Sunday.
Complia	,,	Mangalore	Monday.
Mangalore	Tuesday.	Carwar	,,
Cannanore	Wednesday.	Goa	Tuesday.
Tellicherry	,,	Vingorla	,,
Calicut	,,	Malwan	,,
Beypore	,,	Ratnaghurry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 2nd May, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 s.s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain Donkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 18th proximo.

For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,370 Tons burthen, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE to (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 66	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 2,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 6th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUHNELSB, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have received to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,400 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be placed on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£25	£15	£4	
Suez	35	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	50	33	12	
Naples	50	35	13	
Leghorn	55	35	15	
Genoa	55	36	15	Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.

To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.

To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34.

Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hamson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

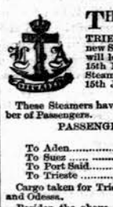
First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 30s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Bessich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 15th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 15th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-16
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Austrian Lloyd's Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free. REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, will suit the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co, and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Meadow Street.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s. s. CORDOVA, 1060 T. R., 250 H. P., Captain Hyde, Commander, the FIRST VESSEL of this LINE, will SAIL about 17TH MAY for LIVERPOOL, touching at Suez and Port Said, to be followed at short intervals by other steamers:—

RATES OF PASSAGE—1ST CLASS.

To Suez.....£ 35 | Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can
,, Port Said..... 37 | be obtained on board at moderate
,, Liverpool.... 45 | rates.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare. For further particulars, rates of freight, and Bills of Lading, apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

25 Church Gate Street.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 465 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED for LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Suez, First Class.....£ 40 Second Class .....£ 23
To Liverpool do. .....£ 60 Do. do. .....£ 40

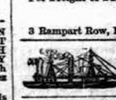
For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Co.

3 Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—



Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee,	Malwan,
Unjunwell,	Vingorla,
Ratnagherry,	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,	

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR LONDON,

TO SAIL EARLY NEXT MONTH.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government for conveyance of Troops).

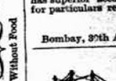
THE Composite Clipper-built Ship DILHARRE, 1,293 Tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander classed A1 16 years at Lloyds. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 28th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON,

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.



THE new first class AA 1 Iron ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Duchart, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 28th April 1870.

FOR BANGOON.

THE fine British Barque ELIZABETH, 965 Tons, G. Owen, Commander, will sail on 10th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to the Captain or to

HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE DUBASH.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship City of SHANGHAE, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Crockett without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 5th May 1870. Agents of Captain and Owners.

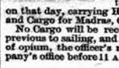
CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ASSAYE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for delivery of their Goods at once, otherwise the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees without further intimation.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,638 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain J. O. Bandy, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. BEHAR, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 9th April.
,, NYANZA, from Marseilles, 17th April.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
,, TANJORE, from Southampton, 2nd April.
,, TIBER, from Liverpool 6th April.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per S. S. LADY CLIVE, from Carwar, are requested to take Delivery Orders from the undersigned and SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain R. Quance without further intimation at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Quance will not be responsible for the condition of any packages or bales after they leave the ship's deck.

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

9, Hummum Street, Bombay, 7th May 1870.

NOTICE.—All OFFICERS and MEN discharged from the Bombay Marine who are ENTITLED to PARTICIPATE in the BATTA sanctioned for ABYSSINIA are requested to transmit without delay to this office Bills in triplicate supported with Certificates from their then respective Commanders. Forms of Bills will be supplied on application here or at the Office of the Accountant General.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LOW-SIDED WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of 69 LOW-SIDED WAGONS, the Company supplying the Iron work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Wagon. The Wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a pattern Wagon seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Low-sided Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on the 21st instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, 7th May 1870.

NOTICE.

Estate of BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL MEETING of the Creditors of the abovementioned Estate WILL BE HELD at the Office of Messieurs Dallas and Lynch, No. 5 Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 25th of May, instant, at 3 P.M., to pass the Final Account and discharge the Trustees and to declare a Final Dividend.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & LANGDALE,
Trustees of the abovementioned Estate.

TABLE LINEN.

BEST ENGLISH DAMASK

Table Cloths	9 by 1	Rs. 28	0 each.
	7½ by 5	17	0 ditto
	5½ by 3½	4	8 ditto
	4½ by 4	5	8 ditto
	3½ by 3	4	0 ditto

STRONG COUNTRY MADE

Table Cloths	10 by 10	Rs. 20	0 each.
Damask Pattern	8½ by 20	32	0 ditto
	7 by 7	9	0 ditto
Diamond Pattern	7½ by 10	17	0 ditto
	7½ by 10½	14	0 ditto
	7½ by 7½	8	0 ditto
	6½ by 9	7	0 ditto
	4 by 6	4	8 ditto
	4 by 7	5	0 ditto

NAPKINS TO MATCH

20 inches square at Rs. 6 per dozen.
20 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,

J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER,

At greatly reduced Prices.

J. NEUBERG.

CHUBB'S PATENT PADLOCK,

With Duplicate Keys.

J. NEUBERG.

Meadow Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Cox's Mythology of the Aryan Nations. 2 Vols.	...	Rs.	17 8
Trollope's Vicar of Bullhampton	...	...	8 12
Annual Register, 1870	...	...	11 4
Recollections of Eton	...	...	7 8
Robinson's Alpine Flowers	...	...	7 8
Von Sybel's French Revolution	...	...	30 0
General Cavalié Mercer's Diary of the Waterloo Campaign. 2 Vols.	...	...	13 4
Songs, Rounds and Quartettes, with Music	...	...	2 0
Hardwicke's Shilling Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, House of Commons	...	...	each... 0 10
Cavalry Regulations, 1869	...	...	2 0
Musketry Regulations, 1870	...	...	0 10
Grote's Greece. New edition, Vols 1 to 6	...	...	22 8
Burnand and Silly Life, by old Boomerang	...	...	3 12
The Sacristan's Household, a Tale	...	...	3 12
Concordance to Tennyson	...	...	4 12
Parliamentary Report of the Sanitary Commission	...	...	3 4
Rouse's Practical Man	...	...	5 12
Jenning's The Rosicrucians, their Rites and Mysteries	...	...	6 12
Marlow's Works, edited by Cunningham	...	...	3 4
British Dramatist. Nimmo's edn.	...	...	3 4
Glenny's Manual of Practical Gardening	...	...	3 12
Nautical Almanac, 1869-1870-1871	...	...	each... 2 0
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts	...	...	6 12
Temple Bar, Vols. 17, 28	...	...	each... 3 12
Smith's Wealth of Nations	...	...	3 4
Johnston's Royal Atlas	...	...	72 0
Johnston's Handy Royal Atlas	...	...	33 0
Eastwick's Translation of Prem Sagar	...	...	7 8
Wharton's Law Lexicon	...	...	25 0
Stevens on Stowage	...	...	13 4
Trotter's History of the British Empire in India. 2 Vols	...	...	20 0
Grady's Mahommedan Law	...	...	8 12
Tanner's Index of Diseases and their Treatment	...	...	6 12
Hamley's Lady Lee's Widowhood	...	...	1 8
Forbes' Ikheeon us Safa	...	...	7 12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKENS' MYSTERY of EDWIN DROOD. Part I. may now be had on payment of the subscription for the whole series of twelve numbers.

In Bombay ... ... Rs. 7 2
Up-Country 8 10

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS, consisting of a pair of handsome large phantasmagoria Lanterns, fitted with 3½ inch Achromatic Condensers, Adjustments, very powerful Argand Lamps, complete with all necessary apparatus and a suitable travelling case with lock ..... Rs. 150

Do. do. with mahogany lanterns, and rack adjustments to the lenses—complete in case..... Rs. 200

*** The attention of all desiring to afford entertainment to a number of persons is respectfully directed to this endless source of amusement, the management is extremely simple, and as the lamp burns the ordinary cocoanut oil, no difficulty can possibly be experienced in getting the instrument to work. A large variety of sliders are always kept in stock, so that purchasers can consult their own tastes in making a selection.

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDERS.

A variety of new subjects lately received, all suited to the above lanterns.

Views in London.

This is a most attractive series, each slide is very carefully executed, most of them are taken from photographs, and some are themselves photographs most delicately coloured.

Price of each ..... Rs. 6 8
The set, consisting of 18 Sliders 110 0

Natural History.

This series is particularly adapted for the use of Schools, each animal is beautifully presented, with appropriate scenery, coloured by competent artists, so that every slide forms in itself at once a charming and instructive picture—there are about 50 subjects. Price each, Rs 6 or per dozen Rs 50.

Simple Moving and Comic Slip Sliders.

These are always welcome to young people, there are a great variety of subjects, pretty, amusing, curious, and grotesque—price, each ..... Rs. 2

Single Lever Sliders—each ..... ,, 5
Double Lever Sliders—each ..... ,, 10
Rotary Sliders ..... Rs. 10 to ,, 12
Chromotropes ..... ,, 10

A choice selection of the above has lately been received, and the subjects are such as cannot fail to astonish and delight a miscellaneous gathering.

A FEW SETS OF SLIDERS illustrative of popular subjects particulars on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,

RAMPART ROW.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS suitable for Offices on the second floor of Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House.

REMINGTON & Co.

A BAY ARAB HORSE (high caste) handsome, height 14-2, age 5 years and half off. Veterinary Certificate as to soundness. Apply to

Captain KNATCHBULL, 95th Regiment.

Colaba, 7th May.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

MR. H. B. ADDIS,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters, Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

NOTICES.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SEVEN per share, for the year ending 28th February 1870, WILL BE PAID on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of May 1870, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are particularly requested to be good enough to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

GUZERAT OIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May 1870, at noon, will be SOLD at GODRA, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, the PREMISES of the above Company, with the ENGINE, BOILERS, CHIMNEY, MILL, WELL, &c., &c., as they at present stand; also a quantity of OIL, OIL CAKES, and other things belonging to the Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required to be paid on the close of the Sale, and the remaining amount within 10 days from the date thereof, when the concern will be handed over to the purchaser, but on his failing to pay up the amount as above the deposit will be considered as forfeited.

MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE, Liquidator.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company; the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 5th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the Ninth day of May 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

First.—To confirm the following Special Resolution which was passed at an Adjourned General Meeting of the said above Company held on FRIDAY the 22nd day of April 1870, in the following terms:—"That the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866."

Second.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

23rd April 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 16th instant, the following VESSELS:—

H. M.'s Steam Tug PEHLWAN, of 140 9/14 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

H. M. Steam Tug WADALIA, of 100 Tons and 20 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms and Conditions of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 9th instant, and two days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Europe and Coir), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Copper old from boilers, Lead and Brass old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c.; also Sundry Stores returned from the Abyssinian Expedition. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. I.N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

NOTICE.—About TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS of SERVICEAB

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

No change in the rates for shares. Government Papers dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. c.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
210,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New ..	637½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue.....	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	195
57,096	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India.	130
20,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Macaulay, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Holmes, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Hastings, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Mahaffy, Deputy Inspector General, Medical Department, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
Stewart, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Bonnell, Ensign, 36th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Smith, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Kennedy, Ensign, 19th Foot 1st Battalion, on duty, from England.
Hancock, Lieutenant, Political Department, on duty, from ——.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.
L'Estrange, Major, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
McConaghty, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Carswell, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 7.

Trotter, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

8TH MAY.

Heylands, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Hodgson, Colonel, 79th Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Willock, Lieutenant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Ross, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Parkinson, Captain, 26th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.
Mahaffy, Deputy Inspector General, Medical Department, on medical certificate, to England.
L'Estrange, Major, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on medical certificate, to England.
Hancock, Lieutenant, Political Department, on duty, to Aden.
Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Seward, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 29th April 1870.

Dalhousie Convalescent Depot.—Major E. Valentine, 109th Foot, to be Commandant. Dated 24th March 1870.

Lieutenant and Local Captain O. W. Hill, 58th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer. Dated 24th March 1870.

Captain H. S. Barrett, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 4th Bengal Cavalry, for duty.

Lieutenant J. J. Congdon, A Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is permitted to visit Cashmere instead of the Neilgherry hills, on the leave granted him by G.O.C.C. of the 26th ultimo.

The six months' leave, on private affairs, to Dalhousie, granted to Captain C. H. Barnes, F Battery, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, by G. O. C. C. of the 8th instant, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostance on the 7th February last:—

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Curran, Medical Establishment.

The following order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Lahore Division Order, dated the 14th March, appointing Brigadier General E. Kaye, commanding at Mooltan, to the temporary command of the Lahore Division, on the departure of Major General D. Rainier, on preparatory leave.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Morar Station Order, dated the 7th February last, making the following medical arrangements:—

Staff Assistant Surgeon D. C. W. Heather to proceed to the fortress and relieve Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Martin of the medical charge of No. 2 Battery, 24th Brigade, Royal Artillery, detachment 1st Battalion 11th Foot, Garrison cells and Department Public Works hospital for natives.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Martin to return to Morar and take medical charge of the Staff and Lock Hospital, relieving Assistant Surgeon S. G. White, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon S G. White, M.D., C Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, to proceed to Lucknow and rejoin his battery, relieving Staff Assistant Surgeon A. H. Ratigan and enabling him to return to Morar.

38th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 3rd January last, directing Lieutenant J S. Nelson to perform the duties of Assistant Instructor of Musketry, there being no qualified officer available.

Dated the 21st idem, appointing Ensign W. T. Cautley Assistant Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant A. M. Smith, nominated to another appointment.

Dated the 21st February last directing Lieutenant J. S. Nelson to officiate as Assistant Instructor of Musketry during the illness of Lieutenant Cautley.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 17th March, appointing Captain and Adjutant A. R. Chapman to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties, vice Major R. B. Hill, proceeded on sick leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—2nd Captain the Hon'ble R. Hare, B Battery, A Brigade, to Cashmere, from date of leaving the battery to the 31st July, on private affairs.

Lieutenant R. D. E. Lockhart, C Battery, F Brigade, to Cashmere or Lucknow, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon C. W. Gribbin, D Battery, F Brigade, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

11th Hussars.—Lieutenant J. D. H. Stewart, to Cashmere, from the 30th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. W. Apperley, to Cashmere, from the 30th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Smith, M. D., to Cashmere, from date of leaving regiment to the 20th August, on private affairs.

20th Hussars.—Veterinary Surgeon F. D. Bray, to Kussowlie, from the 15th April to the 31st July, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Colonel J. F. Pennycuick, C B., D Battery, 8th Brigade, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs. In substitution of the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 12th ultimo, p. 106.

Captain C. W. Wilson, A Battery, 8th Brigade, to England, overland, from Calcutta, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant F. Bigg, F Battery, 8th Brigade, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs. In substitution of the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 30th ultimo, p. 142.

Lieutenant H. G. F. Siddons, B Battery, 16th Brigade, to England, overland, from Calcutta, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. This cancels the leave in India, granted by G. O. C. C. of the 8th instant, p. 158.

Lieutenant R. Bazett, No. 7 Battery, 22nd Brigade, to Bombay, from the 1st to the 30th April, and thence to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain A. R. W. Thistlethwayte, to Cashmere or Murree, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. L. Vincent, to Cashmere or Murree, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. H. Broad, to Cashmere or Murree, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th July, on private affairs.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain J. H. Bamfield, to Bombay for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain J. O. Travers, to Allahabad, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th July, to study the native languages.

19th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign C. A. Mercer, 2nd Wing Subaltern 30th Native Infantry, on probation, to Calcutta, from the 1st May to the 15th August, to study the native languages.

2nd Battalion.—Major R. D. Barrett, to Mussoorie and Cashmere, from date of leaving regiment to the 31st July, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. Barton, to the hills and Cashmere, from date of leaving regiment to the 14th October, on private affairs.

26th Foot.—Lieutenant J. de W. Jebb, to Cashmere and hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October.

Ensign R. W. Conran, to Cashmere and hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October.

59th Foot.—Captain R. Dane, to remain in Australia, from the 13th July to the 13th November, on private affairs, in extension.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain M. Tilford, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

98th Foot.—Lieutenant H. C. Marryat to Murree, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Ensign E. B. Berskeley, to Sealkote, from the 25th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

106th Foot.—Captain M. G. Peyton, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Need, doing duty at Lucknow, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 17th April to the 16th October on medical certificate.

General List, Infantry.—Captain F. W. Simpson, attached to 40th Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 15th April to the 15th May, to appear before a medical board, under the Rules of 1868.

Lieutenant J. A. D. Gordon, 2nd Wing Subaltern 2nd Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 9th November 1869, to the 31st January 1870, to study the native languages, under the Rules of 1868.

Staff Corps.—Captain R. B. Graham, 3rd Squadron Officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, from the 12th April to the 12th May, to appear before a medical board, under the Rules of 1868.

Lieutenant R. M. Clifford, 2nd Squadron Officer 16th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, from the 15th April to the 15th May, to appear before a medical board, under the Rules of 1868.

Indian Medical Department.—Surgeon C. E. Raddock, Garrison Surgeon, Cannanor, to Bombay for one month, from the 4th April, to appear before a medical board, under the Rules of 1868.

Unattached List.—Lieutenant J. Milrick, Commandant of the Fort Michner, to Rawul Pindee and Murree, from the 6th March to the 18th September, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th April 1870.

ARTILLERY—AMMUNITION WAGONS.

Under instructions of Government, the second line of ammunition wagons in all batteries of Royal Artillery serving in India, except those stationed at Peshawur, are to be abolished, one line of wagons being deemed ample to meet the requirements of all ordinary service The wagons of the second line, with the ammunition and stores, are to be returned to the Ordnance department, and the bullocks will be disposed of by the Commissariat department, but in order to meet the requirements of any sudden emergency, the reserves at Allahabad and Ferozepore will be raised from 500 bullocks at each, to 1000, or a total of 2,000, and 400 bullocks will also be maintained as a reserve at Rawul Pindee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH MAY.

London...	Cotton	£1	5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2	0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1	0s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1	5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£1	0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£0	7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Resin	£0	7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre.....	Cotton	£1	7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland ...	Steamers	£3	0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2	2s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs.	10 to 12 per bale.
	Opium	Rs.	25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs.	3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs.	14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius			8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Abyssinia (s)	Sharpe	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, April 22.
7	Behar (s)	Hall	Suez, April 24.
	Lady Clive (s)	Quance	Cardiff, March 15.
	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Mandvee, May 5.
8	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Mindoro	Reynolds	Singapore via Galle.
	Yeavering Bell	Peat	Kurrachee.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.
	Alonzo (s)	Wright	Liverpool.
8	Columbian (s)	Hyde	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last—

Ship Golden Eagle, Muir, to Liverpool.
Ship Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy, to Liverpool.
Ship Premier, Sweetser, to Calcutta.

The steamer Abyssinia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, began to load on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May 4	Crosby (s)	Vaile	London, March 11
	Zanzibar	Gilmore	Greenock, January 21
	Hindoostan	Hugon	Bombay, April 11
	City of Lahore	Lamon	Glasgow, January 19
	Royal George	Rose	Bombay, April 11
	Warwick	Skinner	London, December 26
	Night Hawk	——	Bombay
	Epervier	Gredy	Bordeaux, January 20

DEPARTURES.

May 3	Evelyn	——	——
	Millwall	——	——
4	Shooting Star	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 1	Omer Pasha	——	Covelong
2	Mars	——	Bimlipatam.

DEPARTURES.

May 1	Wolverein	——	Gopalpore
	Carnatic	——	London

Passengers sailed per ship Carnatic—Mr A H Reinhardt and 3 children, Master Graves, Dr J Bilderbeck, Mr Aspinwall, Revd and Mrs Ellington and child.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—The first of a Series of POPULAR CONCERTS will be given in the Hall of the BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Mazagon, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 11th instant.

Tickets—Rs. 2. Reserved Seats—Rs. 3.

Doors open at 8-30; Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.; Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall; and at the Academy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHEPHERD—May 7th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. James Shepherd, of a son.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—May 7th, at Middle Colaba, Edward L. Bennett, Esq., aged 62 years 11 months and 26 days, deeply regretted.
FLINT—May 7th, at Callian, Mr. David Flint, Civil Engineer.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

POTENGER—At Calcutta, the wife Mr. George T. Potenger of a daughter.
LANCE—May 2nd, at Berhampore, the wife of C. E. Lance, C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GIBBON—BOULE—April 25th, at St. Andrew's Church, Motebarie, by the Rev. John Greenfield, Mr. W. Forbes Gibbon, indigo planter, to Angelina, only daughter of the late Mr. C. H. Boule, of Moscow.
LITTLE—BOWLER—April 28th, at Monghyr, by the Rev. Mr. Love, M. Little, Esq., to Sarah Jane, second daughter of the late T. W. Bowler, Esq., of Cape Town.

DEATH.

SNIDER—May 2nd, at Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Snider, relict of the late Anthony Snider, Esq., aged 37 years and 7 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BADHAM—May 2nd, at Haddow's Road, Nungumbaukum, the wife of G. L. Badham, Esq., of a son.
SPENCER—May 1st, at St. Thomé, the wife of Mr. J. W. Spencer, of a son.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMS—April 27th, at Mysore, Henry Hawk Williams, son of Captain J. M. Williams, H. M. Indian Army, Executive Engineer of Mysore.
OAKES—May 2nd, at Madras, Agnes, the beloved wife of James Oakes, aged 25 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—May 3rd, at Simla, Mrs. George A. Andrews, of a son.
HUGHES—April 29th, at Fort William, the wife of Major C. J. Hughes, B. S. C., of a son.
LANG—May 2nd, at Jhansie, the wife of George L. Lang, of the Civil Service, of a son.
LONG—April 30th, at Murree, the wife of Frank Long, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HANDFORD—April 29th, at Lucknow, William Handford, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, in his 55th year.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870.

WHETHER the Persian Mission should be under the control of the Imperial Foreign-office or the Supreme Government of India is not a question that can be lightly answered. Even the Imperial Government has been very undecided on the subject, and has more than once changed its views. There is no absolute right or wrong one way or the other; the question is one of what is expedient, what, on a balance of the evils and benefits certain to follow the adoption of either course, it seems fitting should be done. At a first glance, it certainly does appear desirable that India should appoint, instruct, and control the Minister. Persia is on the borderland where Western politics are intertwined with Eastern politics; it is a half-way house between the Indus and the Bosphorus between the Caspian and the Persian Gulf. On which side does the balance fall? It is just as important to England as to India that the Empire should be properly represented in Persia; indeed, seeing that the Empire depends on the strength and prosperity of England, it is more important to the citadel of the Empire than to its powerful Eastern dependency. The question, therefore, is—would imperial interests be cared for more effectually by an Indian officer trained in the East and speaking the language of the court to which he was accredited, than by an officer trained in the West who might or might not be able to converse directly with the Shah? For our parts we are inclined to believe that it is very much a question of men. A man trained in the West might give undue attention to the Western branch of his business, and an Indian officer might lay too much stress on the Oriental section. What is wanted is a man who can take a broad view of both, and here we think that providing an Indian officer were found who should duly take account of the European portion of the Eastern question, he would be much the fittest man that could be selected. For the Minister in Persia should be one who looked at affairs from an imperial point of view, one who could safeguard India, so far as in him lay, and at the same time keep his actions in harmony with the requirements of the Empire. The probability seems to be that this work would be best accomplished by an Anglo-Indian, not only because he ought to be better qualified than any Foreign-office Diplomatist, and would, as Sir Henry Rawlinson remarks, take more kindly to the work, but because, according to Mr. Kaye, "three-fourths" of the business transacted at the Mission is Oriental and Asiatic. Another reason is that mentioned by Sir Henry, namely, that the Indian Government does not so tightly fetter its agents, and a reasonable discretion seems to be essential at a Court like that of the Shah. While Mr. Kaye, but for a very insufficient reason, would not transfer the Mission back to India, he would like to see an Indian officer selected to fill it; and he would prefer that India should pay the whole expense and have entire control rather than that she should have no control at all. These views do not hang very compactly together, but the balance appears to favour Indian appointment and Indian control. What is plain is that you cannot get rid of the "double departmental authority," since no Secretary of State for India would dispose of an European question without referring it to his brother Secretary in the Foreign-office; and the only road out of this difficulty is less formal intercourse between the two offices. All questions of any magnitude are certain to be settled, or unsettled, in the Cabinet, whether India or England controls the Mission; so that it ought to be possible for the two Secretaries to arrange rapidly anything of a minor order. The best plan, perhaps, would be to give India the appointment of the Minister and the control of the Mission. Of course the Anglo-Indian Exchequer must pay the cost, and bear a due share of the consequences of Indo-Persian diplomacy.

THE Home journals seem to be satisfied that Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, has at length been killed, and that the long war is over. The protracted contest in the basin of the River Plate, may appear to many of our readers but little more important than "the battles of the kites and crows" to which Milton likens the almost ceaseless warfare in the time of the Heptarchy. But the war against Paraguay is really remarkable for its origin, the amazing obstinacy of both sides, the marvellous devotion of the Paraguayans to their leader, their destruction and his own. It is rare, indeed, that a tragedy, on so grand a scale, is so complete. Lopez, next to Francia, was the most able of the Paraguayan dictators who established themselves on the strong foundation laid by the Jesuits. But he was not, like his predecessors, satisfied with the absolute sovereignty over a large kingdom, and perfect mastery over a devoted people. He dreamed of an empire on the Plate. Many years ago he visited Europe; made the acquaintance of many clever men and secured their good-will; and himself came under the influence exercised over so many minds by the astucity and adroitness of Napoleon III., then in the height of his early renown. Himself a thorough despot over a nation of willing slaves, Lopez charmed a good many Englishmen by professed animosity to the institution of slavery in Brazil, and throughout the war his English admirers have remained faithful to him. Their sympathies were severely tried, no doubt; for they were compelled to admire and uphold a man, who sacrificed a whole people to his selfish ambition. We have said that Lopez dreamed of establishing an empire on the great rivers which terminate in the estuary of the Plate. He was in no hurry. Year after year he made silent preparation. He bought guns in Europe, he laid up great stores, he fortified an almost impregnable position, on a site admirably chosen—an angle formed by the Parana and the Paraguay. He obtained European workmen and assistants of a higher rank. In order to make a show of free institutions, he created *à la* Napoleon a subservient Assembly, he only called himself President; and he quietly bided his time. His object was to extend his frontiers down to the right bank of the Uruguay and to occupy Martin Garcia, an island apparently commanding the line of communication from the Plate estuary to the interior. It was a great design, and very nearly succeeded. At the time he began hostilities by an abrupt invasion of his neighbours' lands there was a probability that profound dissensions would keep them from hearty co-operation, and the early defection of Urquiza showed that Lopez did not act without some grounds. At first he carried all before him; but Brazil and the Argentines not only coalesced, they displayed an unusual energy, and both appear to have been fully aware of the magnitude of the stakes, nothing less than the independence of the Plate, and the free navigation of all the great waterways which converge and flow into the ocean between Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. Lopez was driven back across the Parana and into his long-selected and powerfully fortified position at Humaita and Curupaity. Here he stood at bay for nearly two years. But if he were obstinate so were his assailants. Neither losses in men, money, ships, dismayed or discouraged them. Although nothing authentic of the details is known, the broad facts stand out plainly enough. Neither side would yield, and where there is only an equality in resolution and inequality in numbers and resources, numbers and resources must prevail. Lopez was expelled and driven into the mountains—after he had sacrificed a whole people on the altar of his personal pride and ambition. Finally he died rather than surrender. Now, it is freely said by his admirers that it was the Allies, and not Lopez who caused the extermination of the Paraguayans. But what could the allies do? Here was a man bent on conquests. His neighbours refused to be conquered, and in the strife a nation is blotted out. Who is to blame? Clearly the self-seeking aggressor. The tragedy is terrible—one must deplore the loss of those noble, tenacious, unselfish people of Paraguay. Yet the more we admire them, the more ought we to condemn the one man who counted their extermination as nothing, and the gratification of his greed and pride as all. Nor has he only led a race to slaughter, he has put back progress both in Brazil and in the republics of the River Plate, and loaded them with debt and miseries of all kinds. The end of Lopez is one more lesson to the would-be founders of empires, but it would be paying these unscrupulous and able men too high a compliment to suppose they will take it, and exalting mankind too much to believe that it will not always supply dupes.

As Lord Mayo and Sir Richard Temple were resolved to turn on the income-tax screw, it is fair to suppose that they knew what they were doing—for are they not great statesmen! They must have known that the engines of torture they had set in motion would produce pain, and they must have thought it quite proper to inflict incalculable misery on thousands and vexation upon all in order to obtain the funds to pay for the hobbies and extravagancies of Government. If they did not know how their infernal machine would work, then they stand self-condemned. We have already said that while every one is indignant at the flagrant injustice of the men who happen to possess the power of perpetrating it, the poor will feel most keenly the pangs devised by these two gentlemen. Not only the poor Europeans, whose case is very hard, but the poor natives. Orders have plainly been issued that the upper and the nether millstones are to "grind exceeding small." At any cost, the prophecies of Sir Richard must be fulfilled. The poor man with Rs. 500 a year is to have Rs. 19 screwed out of him,—think of that as a specimen of Olympian justice. But bad as his case is, he is not the worst off. The poor struggling cultivator can tell a more touching story. We extract the following proof from a letter in the *Indian Daily News*:—

On going over to the cutcherry on several occasions last week, I met a large number of cultivators who had been assessed, and had come in to appeal against the tax. Some of them had paid the tax, and were barred by limitation; others had not paid. I will give a few instances to illustrate their grounds of appeal. One batch of cultivators represented that they had only one plough each, and rented land to the amount of Rs. 10, and that they were assessed on an income of Rs. 500. Another cultivator, having four or five ploughs, was assessed on Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000.

But these poor devils may appeal! The correspondent tells us what that means—

It means that a cultivator who is assessed at Rs. 8 will have to pay the following items:—Mooktear, at least Rs. 2; mooktearnamah, as. 8; as also stamp paper in various forms to enable the poor wretch to protest by appeal. So that in one way or another, the Rs. 8 will be expended in appealing, with the certainty of having to dance attendance at the cutchery for one or two months, during which time his lands lie uncultivated.

These cases speak for themselves. Let us add another. A ryot, one of the poorest of the poor, earning by day labour perhaps Rs. 4 per month, was assessed at Rs. 4 because he owned a "miserable hut," worth about Rs. 50. Summoned to the cutcherry at Alipore, sixteen miles distant, he went, but, becoming afraid, returned home. Soon afterwards a policeman arrested him, kept him prisoner for two days, and then took him to Alipore, where he was dismissed with an order to attend again. He asked a missionary to plead for him, and the answer to the missionary was that any party dissatisfied with an assessment must object in the manner prescribed by law! No doubt the Collector was quite right. He must carry out the law. But it is a very pertinent inquiry, how was this poor ignorant wretch to know what the law demanded? To Lord Mayo and Sir Richard Temple, in their official capacity, the sufferings of these infinitely little people must be matters of indifference; but it is lucky for both that Bengali ryots are not like Irish peasants.

H. M. S. GALATEA from Trincomalee anchored at Galle at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

WE hear, and are very glad to hear, that Mr. J. P. Green will, in all likelihood, be appointed to act for Sir Charles Sargent.

IT is said that Mr. Stobart, Principal of the Martiniere, will probably succeed Mr. Handford as Director of Public Instruction in Oudh.

WE clip the following from the home papers:—

Farish—April 11, at Upper Hamilton Terrace, Rebecca, wife of J. Farish, Esq., formerly Governor of Bombay, aged 73.

MR. B. H. ELLIS was sworn in on Monday last, May the 2nd, as an Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council. The customary salute was fired on the occasion.

THE passage-money from Madras to Southampton by the P. & O. steamers has just been reduced from Rs. 900 to Rs. 800, and to Marseilles from Rs. 850 to Rs. 750.

SURGEON B. WILLIAMSON, M. B., of the Madras Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

ACCORDING to a Bengal paper the proposition sent home recommending the fusion and grading of the entire Indian Military Finance Department, and thence returned, if not condemned at least qualified, has again been submitted for approval.

AN English paper received by the mail states that Sir Bartle Frere, who is a Vice-President of the Architectural Museum, was to deliver a a lecture at that institution "on the work which he inaugurated and partly carried out in Bombay, where he set on foot the building of a new city."

"ALL the districts of lower Bengal are crying out," says the "Friend of India," "for rain to complete the sowings of the indigo crop. In Tirhoot there has been great anxiety for some weeks. In Calcutta there has been the average rainfall of sixteen years, and till this week the season has been less unpleasant than usual."

MAJOR THE HON'BLE F. R. BOURKE, we observe, has brought to the notice of the Bengal Horticultural Society the "Inga samun" tree as a fit object for extensive cultivation. "It is a fast-growing and hard-wooded tree, and would supplement the present teak and deodar plantations—as it grows where those trees do not—most advantageously."

ON a reference made by a Subordinate Government, the Supreme Government, says a contemporary, has decided that an officer, acting as Magistrate and Collector of the first grade prior to 30th October 1869, but reverting to the position of Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the second grade subsequent to that date, should retain the acting allowances drawn by him prior to his temporary promotion.

FOR some time past, says the Calcutta "Examiner," a strange and fatal epidemic has been prevalent among horses in and around Calcutta. Suddenly the animal is seized with a sort of influenza or fever, speedily followed with swelling in the limbs, and in the majority of cases the poor creature, in five or six days at most, lies down quietly to die. The mortality among horses in and about Calcutta has been very great.

THE announcement of Sir Henry Durand's good fortune comes as a surprise, for the Bengal and Northern journals have within the last ten days announced confidently that the appointment of Lieutenant Governor would not fall to him. Indeed one of the Calcutta papers, on the 5th, the very day of the Lahore banquet, said—"There is now, we believe, little doubt that Mr. Davies, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, will succeed to the Government of the Punjab." The secret must have been well kept.

THE case is now ripe, it is said, for the trial of the Wahabee state prisoners. The Advocate General of Bengal has expressed the opinion that the evidence so cleverly collected by Mr. Reily is sufficient to go to an issue. "As the prisoners will be defended by the ablest barristers, Government has," the "Friend" thinks, "made a mistake in appointing any one but a skilled barrister as prosecutor—even Mr. O'Kinealy, though that gentleman is one of the most promising judicial officers in the interior of Bengal."

COLONEL W. F. MARRIOTT, C.S.I., having under the orders of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India proceeded on duty to England, the following arrangements have been ordered, with effect from the 13th April last:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Macdonald, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, to act as Secretary in charge of these departments, during Colonel Marriott's absence on duty, or until further orders.

Captain A. R. Hoskins, R. A., to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald.

A PRIVATE letter from home informs the "Indian Daily News" that Major-General D. W. Stewart, of the Bengal Army, who had just taken a lease of a place in the north of Scotland (Braelangwell House, in Cromartyshire), with the intention of settling down there with his family temporarily, had been very unexpectedly ordered out at once to India, to fill a high post under the Government there. Can it be (asks our contemporary) that General Stewart is to succeed General Norman, Military Secretary to the Government, when the latter officer takes his seat in Council, in succession to General Durand, whose five years' tenure of office expired on the 27th of last month?

"OUT of the whole body of officers belonging to the Bengal army 124 only," says the "Friend of India," "submitted bills for bonus fund compensation. Of this small number but 49 or 50 were admitted at all, the larger proportion of these being in part only of the claims advanced. The farce, so well understood by the Indian army that few of its members have condescended to claim their dues, is thus brought to a conclusion, and the compensation committee is relieved of the invidious duty of apparently inviting claims for the single pleasure of rejecting them. If Government has done in this matter as it would be done by in other, the dishonesty of the Public Works and other Departments is satisfactorily accounted of."

PUNGENT pleasantries are being exchanged between French journalists on the subject of the Tours trial. One fire-eater dares an editor to mortal combat, when the other replies:—"As for threats, I defy them. The day when my liberty as a citizen is imperilled, another knife and fork may be prepared in hell, for Victor Noir will have company to supper."

ALL European students of Arabic in this country will learn with deep regret that the late disastrous fire at the office of Mr. Watts, the well-known printer of so many Oriental works, destroyed the whole impression of the fourth part of Mr. Lane's Arabic Dictionary. It is some consolation, at the same time, to know that the proof-sheets escaped the fire, and that the re-printing of the fourth part, which concludes the first half of Mr. Lane's invaluable work, may be completed in about a year's time.—*Pioneer*.

MADAME PATTI was expected to appear this season at Covent Garden, in the character of Valentine in the "Huguenots." The part was recently played by her for the first time, with great success, at Liege, on her way from Russia to Paris. Mdlle. Nilsson is said to have achieved great success in Paris in the *rôle* of Alice in "Robert le Diable," and her first appearance in this character at Drury Lane was looked forward to with much interest. There is a rumour in Berlin that Mdlle. Pauline Lucca is going to the United States this year, to remain six months, and give one hundred concerts at 2,000 dols. in gold each.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Russia.*)

LONDON, 6TH MAY.

A DESPATCH has been published, dated the 10th February, from the Duke of Argyll, in reply to a despatch from the Indian Government, which requested His Grace to reconsider his decision regarding the question of offering some inducement to Indian field officers to retire.

The Indian Government takes exception to the Duke of Argyll's order that officers who have not passed in the native languages are not to be employed in the Staff Corps. The Duke declines to alter his decision, or further to discuss the subject. He declares that there are some positions where other qualifications are more important than the knowledge of the native languages. This does not, however, lessen the importance of the general rule requiring officers to pass an examination in the native languages before entering into the Indian service.

Sir William Mansfield has arrived in London.

RED RIVER INSURRECTION.

LONDON, 7TH MAY, EVENING.

Delegates from the insurgents and the Canadian Government having come to terms, the Red River insurrection is now at an end.

(*By British Indian Cable.*)

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.

PARIS, 6TH MAY.

A conspiracy has recently been discovered, having for its object an attempt on the life of the Emperor Napoleon by nitro-glycerine bombs, which were already prepared for 26th October last, but the attempt was abandoned.

Mazzini, Rochefort, Flourens, Sappia, Pallot, the Cretan insurgent Beaury, and Martin are implicated.

ADEN, 8TH MAY.

The Rangoon with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay yesterday at 12 noon.

LONDON, 6TH MAY, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady.

Total weekly sales	61,000	bales.
" " Surats....	16,000	"
Import of Cotton	33,000	"
" " Surats.....	16,000	"
Stock of Cotton.....	540,000	"
" " Surats.....	100,000	"

Dhollera 9 7/16d.

At the next periodical biddings £400,000 will be allotted, including £50,000 for Bombay. Money active and hardening.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

LAHORE, 6TH MAY.

At a farewell banquet given at Lahore to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab last night, Lord Mayo announced Sir Henry Durand as Sir D. Macleod's successor. The announcement was received with much enthusiasm.

His Excellency the Viceroy departed for Simla this morning.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

HONGKONG, 19TH APRIL.

Sir Harry Parkes is spoken of as the next British Plenipotentiary at Pekin.

The Flying Squadron having arrived at Yokohama, will remain for 10 days and will afterwards proceed home. The passage from Australia occupies 56 days.

It is proposed to endeavour to raise the Oneida. One body has been recovered. A court-martial has been held on Lieutenant Yates, but the case has been submitted to the authorities at Washington.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Macdonnell left Hongkong for Yokohama on the 12th. General Whitfield has been sworn in as Lieutenant Governor.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP.

THE following correspondence has been placed at the disposal of the Press by the Chamber of Commerce:—

From the COTTON COMMISSIONER, to JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

BOMBAY, 5th May.

SIR,—In continuation of my last letter on the subject of the expected cotton crop, I beg to forward herewith for the information of the Chamber copy of a letter just received from Mr. Shearer, Superintendent

ber of the annual matches between Oxford and Cambridge in all kinds of games is now "almost alarming." There are eighteen already during the season, and "the evil bids fair to increase instead of decreasing. The racquets began in '57, the tennis about the same time, the billiards in '60, the athletics in '64. In a few years we shall no doubt have inter-University swimming, inter-University pigeon-shooting, inter-University scull and pair oars, and inter-University sparring and assault of arms." Many of these contests now, too, have been included in the regular list of events which afford excuses for gambling to the betting men of the whole kingdom; and there can be no doubt of the real character of the billiard match, when, as happened last week, sporting men quite unconnected with the University interfere in the conduct of the game. To the mass of the under-graduates the sporting season cannot but do mischief. For the fortnight of the boat race all London is overrun with under-graduates. Every young gentleman whose parents can afford such an expense, and we fear many a young gentleman whose parents cannot, comes up to the metropolis and takes rooms at an hotel. He goes to see all the contests, and has a little bet upon each. He spends his evenings after the most approved fashion," that is to say, in dissipation. "He wastes a fortnight most scientifically. And he is more than usually lucky if waste of time and loss of money is the worst that befalls him. Shattered health and broken credit hang too often like a dark cloud round the sunny glories of a Putney victory. Nor is this all. The credit and prestige of the Universities is distinctly lowered by some of the contests." The writer might have added that the injurious effect of these contests is not limited to the Universities. Oxford and Cambridge set the tone to all the schools in the kingdom, and it is amazing how little time and thought is now given to intellectual work, and how much passionate devotion to the religion of athleticisms by the vast majority of English schoolboys. There are but few of these boys who will be able, when they grow up, to live a life of idleness; yet they are taught to despise studies that would fit them for a useful career, and to do honour to cricketers and oarsmen as the only real heroes. English boys are quite apt enough to cherish all kinds of manly sports; and it is ludicrous that they should be encouraged by their training at school and college to develope the love of idleness into a profession, and to give the most careful cultivation to instincts which are laudable enough in their place, but need restraint and limitation rather than encouragement. Many people, who have been afraid to speak out themselves lest they should be assailed with the terrible reproach of unmanliness, will be glad that one London paper has had the courage to remind the Oxford and Cambridge tutors that "the Universities ought to be places of education and of learning," and that "if the old phrase, 'a University man and a gentleman,' is to have any meaning, the authorities must exert themselves" to put some check on the recurrence of inter-University contests.

According to Earl Russell, Murat in 1814 asked Lord Holland to give him a Constitution for Naples, and the Whig nobleman replied that it was as impossible for him to make a Constitution as to make a tree. So, in France, the Liberals are beginning to find out once more that constitutional government is the slow growth of ages, and cannot be created in a day. The Marquis d'Andelarre, the head of the Left Centre in the French Assembly, declares his conviction that the Emperor is acting with perfect good faith, and without any *arrière pensée*, towards the representatives of the people, and really tries in good earnest to divest himself of the attributes of personal power; yet His Majesty has finally quarrelled with the party to which the Marquis belongs, and the Ollivier Ministry has already lost the adherence of the men who hoped to reconcile the political principles of Orleanism with the sovereignty of the Napoleons. It might seem, at first sight, that the point in dispute between the Ministers who have sided with the Emperor, and those who have gone out of office, is not of much practical importance. Napoleon ultimately insists on submitting to be new Constitution for the direct sanction of the people. He was elected Emperor by a *plébiscite*, the Constitution of 1852 which it is now proposed to change received the direct sanction of the people, and it must not be altered except by a vote of the whole nation. Such is the Imperial position; while on the other hand it is contended by MM. Buffet and Daru that a parliamentary sovereign should have no power of immediate appeal to the nation except by dissolving the Legislative Assembly and taking the Ministers of the majority chosen at a fresh general election as the true representatives of the wishes of the people. At the same time it is not disputed that the *plébiscite* now will be a mere form, the Emperor and the Ministers being in accord on the subject of the new Constitution, which will also certainly be accepted by an immense majority of Frenchmen. If, then, the Orleanist Ministers were sincerely desirous in helping the Emperor to carry through a difficult work, and had confidence, too, in his sincerity, why should they have refused to yield to his wishes in this instance? The truth seems to be that there is an *arrière pensée* on both sides. The Orleanists have drawn back because they see that there is an *arrière pensée* on both sides. The Orleanists have drawn back because they see that, before they consent to a *plébiscite* now, they confirm the legitimacy of the *plébiscite* of 1852; and, though they have accepted the Empire they are naturally unwilling to give a formal *post facto* justification to the means by which the Emperor accomplished his usurpation. Napoleon, on the other hand, wishes to keep in reserve the power of freeing himself by an appeal to the nation, from the rule of a domineering Assembly. He remembers the humiliations he was compelled to endure at the hands of the representatives of the people from 1848 to 1851; and, though of course, if the government of the country were again brought to a deadlock by a struggle between himself and the Assembly, he has still the power, *plébiscite* or no *plébiscite*, to appeal to the supreme authority of a *coup d'etat*, it is not inconceivable that, having the Constitution on his side now, he does not wish to make such a change in it as would prevent him from resuming his personal government except by violence. He would still, if necessary, defy the law; but it is one difficulty the more out of his way when he has the law with him. The Liberals who, with M. Ollivier as their leader, are known as Imperialists, accept the *coup d'etat* of December 1851 as they accept that of the 18th Brumaire; and, after the painful sacrifices the Emperor has lately made of his personal opinions and predilections, they are justified in humouring his fancy for what, rightly or wrongly, he considers the chief safeguard of his dynasty. The Opposition must be a little surprised at finding that the will of the sovereign still counts for a good deal in France. Napoleon has evidently bided his time for asserting his authority once more; and, if it be true, as the Radical papers exultingly assert, that he cannot mount a horse without being ill for a day afterwards, the fact that, in spite of his sufferings, he persists in holding reviews of troops two or three times a week ought to convince them that they have to deal with a man whom it is not easy to overcome.

The meeting held in Hanover Square Rooms on Tuesday evening to welcome Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen has been truly styled "remarkable" by the English press; for it was certainly not only a remarkable but a mournful spectacle to see so many eminent men forgetting that there is one thing more precious even than charity or hospitality, and that is—truth. Lord Lawrence of course spoke honestly enough though mistaken-ly. He believes that the religion of the Brahmo Somaj is sure to end in making its disciples Christians; and we know that the Christianity of Lord Lawrence is that of the strictest Evangelical school. But the speech of Dean Stanley seemed to me that of a man who not only did not understand what the Brahmo Somaj, with its intense Theism, really is, but who hardly knows what he himself believes, and is therefore inclined to preach a sort of cloudy universal faith which differs very little from the polite contempt of all creeds that distinguishes educated laymen in our day. I do not think it is a good sign of the times when an Anglican Dean flirts with Deism on a public platform, and applauds the expression by a Unitarian minister, the Rev. James Martineau, of a hope that a new revelation has been brought to us from the East which may revive a feeling of tender piety in the breasts of professing Christians in Europe. There is nothing, it seems to me, more immoral and detestable in a priest than sailing under false colours. If Dean Stanley thinks the popular Christianity of the day a mistake, why does he not say so openly, and come out of a church to which he has no right to belong, instead of merely paying compliments to men who say they have a sincere respect for Christ but deny his divine mission altogether. Keshub Chunder Sen himself spoke much less freely. I would not say less sincerely, than I have heard him speak in Bombay. It may be forgiven him, if, embarrassed by the novelty of his position, he flirted a little with Christianity, and allowed an audience eager for his immediate conversion to infer from his remarks about Christ and the Bible, that India may perhaps soon be won over to Christianity. There is no reasoning with the British public, when it once gets a crotchet of this sort into its head; and I suppose Keshub Chunder Sen will have his day like other lions. J. M. M.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 5th May, 12-30 P.M.; via Russia, service, 7th May 8-55 P.M. From Europe, via Turkey, 6th May 2-25 P.M.; via Russia, 7th May, 10-10 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BUSHAI, 8th May, 7-15 A.M.—Third class office opened.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Columbian, Captain G. Hyde, sailed yesterday with the following additional passengers for Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles.—Major and Mrs. L'Estrange, and two children, Mr. W. Muntow, Mr. Campbell, Dr. Micklejohn, and Dr. B. Williamson.

For Aden.—Mr. Hancock.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN AT CALLIAN.

A CORRESPONDENT at Callian writing on the 6th inst. informs us—

"A gloom has been cast over this little station owing to an unfortunate European having this day committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a revolver. The deceased, Mr. D. Flint, was in the employment of Messrs. Glover & Co., the railway contractors. Why he committed this horrible deed no one can tell. The Mamletdar, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and the Police were on the spot and made a strict enquiry. A jury of Europeans and natives was also empannelled. The property of the deceased was duly sealed up and the body removed to Bombay.

"It is strange you have not heard of the hail-storm in Khandalla on the 1st instant. We too had a severe gust of wind here and a few drops of rain.

"The other day some waggons were smashed between Titwalla and Wassind, the down and up goods trains having come in collision.

"I hear that numbers of tigers are prowling about near Ghore bunder in Salsette. Mr. Sheppard, Major Coles and several other gentlemen from Bombay have gone after them."

A HERO.

WE have great pleasure in publishing the following:—

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

To Captain G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Co.'s Service, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, request you will do us the favour of bringing to the notice of the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company the following statement, showing the invaluable assistance rendered by Mr. R. F. Briscoe, of that service, on the occasion of the fatal accident which occurred on the 23rd instant at Bandora, near Bombay. Mr. Briscoe formed one of a party returning from a pic-nic at the above-named place, and was seated on the top of an omnibus with four ladies and several gentlemen. The horses becoming unmanageable when descending a hill the vehicle was dashed against a wall, near or below which was a large deep well. Mr. Briscoe, with a sailor's usual readiness, jumped from the omnibus and escaped unhurt. On learning that some of his companions had fallen into the well, without a moment's hesitation, and at the imminent risk of his life, he descended and succeeded in rescuing Mr. P. A. R. Oldfield, who was in a state of extreme exhaustion. He further endeavoured to raise the bodies of the unfortunate ladies who perished, again and again diving for that purpose, there being fifteen feet of water in the well. Finding his efforts fruitless, and at the earnest request of his friends, he ascended, and there did all in his power to assist others of the party who had been injured in the fall from the omnibus. When means were procured for dragging the well, none of the natives being willing to recover the bodies, Mr. Briscoe volunteered to do so, and again descended the well, and after very great exertions, was successful, first bringing up Miss Phillips and afterwards Madame Vinay to the surface. When Mr. Briscoe was taken from the well he was found to be in a state of complete prostration, caused by his prolonged efforts, the foul air, and stagnant water. We have great pleasure in subscribing our names to this testimonial, which we think is justly due to Mr. Briscoe, for the gallantry, humanity, and devotion, which he displayed throughout the awful catastrophe which has been above described.

(Sd.) THOS. STOCK, Brigadier-General.
AGNES M. HOWARD.
SABINE SHEPPARD.
T. S. WARDEN, Brigade Major.
C. SARGENT, Judge, High Court.
JOHN LUMSDAINE, Surgeon Major.
JOHN WATTS, Captain Staff Corps.
P. A. R. OLDFIELD.
A. B. WARDEN, Judge, High Court.
Avec la plus profonde reconnaisance,
J. V. VINAY.
J. GIBBS, Judge, High Court.
FRANK SALMOND.
ISABELLA HORE.
PAYNE BARRAS, Major Staff Corps.
C. ARCHIBALD LANGLEY.
P. B. { S. MCCULLOCH, Barrister-at-Law.
for { NESSIE MCCULLOCH.
J. H. WHITE, Captain R. E.
H. J. STOCK, Captain Staff Corps.
G. M. E. GREEN.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 3RD MAY.

By the steamer to-day the Rev. C. Walford, senior chaplain of Kurrachee, takes his departure. After a residence of two years, ill-health compels him to leave Sind and seek to recruit his shattered frame in more congenial climes; well, well, after all it might have been worse, and if I am to take for granted all I hear in Kurrachee, (which God forbid,) Mr. Walford himself will not be sorry to leave Sind. I do not mean to insinuate that we have had a downright exhibition of public feeling against him, but our chaplain has always proved himself so much a bird of passage, always migrating from station to station, and his delicate constitution has always been so evident, that while no one can be surprised at his departure it is equally certain that his stay amongst us, for any definite time, having always been a matter of doubt, there has invariably been a want of that thorough cordiality so necessary to enable a chaplain to work with the people for good. Any discussion regarding his ministry would be out of place in a news-letter, suffice it to say that while some have not hesitated to condemn, in no measured terms, his conduct, there are others who regard him more in the light of an unoffending harmless man than of a willing pugilist courting publicity and opposition. For my own part I believe he had his whole heart in his work, but that with him, as with many others, physical ailments materially hindered his spiritual labours. Opinions differ, in fact, *laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis*.

The Municipal Local Committee have agreed to reduce their charges for the use of Frere Hall for public entertainments to one-half of the sum originally fixed upon. The reason why any charge at all has been insisted upon is, the very reasonable one, that formerly when the Hall was a free public building no one could, by right, be kept out of it, no matter what was going on within its walls; and the possible results from any attempt to intrude on the part of unwelcome visitors might give rise to very unpleasant differences which on a small place like this would be more than temporary. Penny readings are not to be taxed, so I presume we shall soon have our readers to the front again; I hear also a whisper that the *Abullamites*, who delighted us so by their theatrical performances two years ago, are making preparations for another sally from their Cave. Kurrachee really requires something to enliven it; what with the exodus of so many of our old residents lately, the increase of our income-tax, the confusion of the arrival and departure of new regiments, and the state of things in general, we have been at our wits' end for amusement for some time past. I remember the time, years ago, when Kurrachee was a very different place from what it is at present in the sight-seeing and play-going line, but it seems to me that all spirit of jollity has decreased in proportion as the place has increased in size.

We have our complaints and private growls, too, just like other people. At present we are all irate with the Kurrachee Post Office: we cannot understand why, when the train comes in at 6 A.M., we cannot get our letters till close on 8 A.M.; why letters posted for Bombay and the intermediate stations sometimes never get there, and above all, we cannot conceive why a "round robin" has not been sent to our Post Master by the inhabitants of Kurrachee long ago. Such a course would doubtless bring about an investigation if not a remedy, and even that would be better than nothing.

Retrenchment is still at work on the Sind Railway, and I hear that two of the superior officers in the department have received notice that at the end of six months their services will no longer be required as their offices will cease to exist. Discharge, except at one's own request, is always hard on the individuals concerned, and I think that the conditions by which a company engaging servants for Indian work are bound are hardly stringent enough. For instance, on discharge a passage home is offered; but, if once refused, as it no doubt often is in the hopes of obtaining employment elsewhere, the opportunity is gone for good, as the company cannot be legally compelled to renew the offer. Without employment the late servant rapidly merges into a loafer, and eventually has to work his passage home under Government orders. If any reliance can be placed in a letter published in the local press, Kurrachee is likely to be inundated with loafers very shortly, but despite the commiseration I, in common with others, feel for Europeans cast adrift in this country without the means of obtaining a livelihood, I cannot see the force of the suggestion made in the letter above referred to, that Government should make houses of refuge for their accommodation; there are loafers enough in Kurrachee without adding to the attractions of the place in the shape of comfortable lodgings gratis.

The exodus from Sind still continues; the present mail steamer takes Major L'Estrange, Surgeon Mahaffy, and the Rev. C. Walford, and, if rumour is to be relied on, still more will shortly follow, and Kurrachee, in consequence, be, in a great measure, re-peopled.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—8TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, 7th May, 6-10 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit 3 hours 7 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 7th May, 7-34 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit 10 hours 55 minutes.
Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 7th May, 10-10 P.M. Greenwich time.
Time in transit 4 hours 10 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 7th May, 6-50 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit 15 hours 50 minutes.
The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 7th to 8 P.M. of the 8th May is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 14	1 0
" Calcutta	8 33	2 23
" Madras	16 11	0 8
" Galle	40 55	1 30

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited), 35, Nicholas Lane, London, E. C., 14th April 1870.

THE Committee for reconstructing the Albert Company present their compliments to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* and beg to enclose a copy Circular now being issued to Policy-holders.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

For some months past the Committee [of policy-holders, annuitants, and shareholders,] have been engaged on the anxious and arduous task of framing a satisfactory plan for the reconstruction of the business of the Albert Life Office, so as to save the enormous liquidatorial and legal expenses which would be the result of the winding-up of the Albert and the several associated companies in Chancery; and the committee are now happy to be able to report to the policy-holders that they have thus far succeeded in their labours, the proposed plan having been generally accepted by the shareholders of the different companies. It now becomes necessary to submit the proposal for the approval of the policy-holders; and to avoid the heavy expense of forwarding to each the original plan (which, however, may be had on application), the leading features thereof, which bear upon the interests of the policy-holders, are embodied in this circular.

The proposed plan of reconstruction, so far as policy-holders are concerned, provides for the eventual payment of 95 per cent. of all claims; namely, 85 per cent. as claims arise, the remaining 10 per cent. being reserved for deferred payment until the calculations upon which the reconstructed company is founded shall have been tested and confirmed by experience.

This amount of 10 per cent. will, in the meantime, be represented by certificates (transferable), payable so soon as the position of affairs will admit of it.

These deductions will not be made in the case of policies which have been effected within six years prior to the 1st January 1870, the payment of which in full, as they fall due, is provided for.

The amount which careful actuarial calculation has shown must be subscribed to put the reconstruction of the business on a solvent basis is £640,000.

To make up this amount there are the following items:—

Assets of the Albert Office	£300,000
Subject, however, to the payment of outstanding liabilities, from which the same deductions are proposed to be made ...	104,000
	£196,000
Calls of the Albert shareholders guaranteed to realize	160,000
Amount subscribed by Albert shareholders in excess of liability	34,000
	£390,000
Leaving a balance to be provided of... ...	£260,000

This amount will be made up to the extent of £183,223 by contributions from the associated companies, with the object of superseding liquidation, and avoiding the heavy legal expenses connected therewith. In so doing they will subscribe more than their estimated liability as at present established by legal decisions.

The committee are obliged to appeal to the policy-holders to consent to a deduction of the difference between £260,000 and £183,223, which is necessary to put the company into a position of solvency, and which will be made up by the proposed reduction in policies of 5 per cent.

The scheme of reconstruction includes permission to those who have allowed their policies to lapse since the suspension of the Albert to revive the same by payment of arrears of premium, the object being to secure to all the benefits of the proposed arrangements.

It is also contemplated that the reconstructed company should pay those who have contributed to may desire it the surrender value of their policies, based upon an equitable calculation in accordance with the principles of the scheme, subject to the deductions already mentioned.

It is an essential condition of the plan that the shareholders of the Albert and of the associated companies, in consideration of the payments which they are respectively willing to make towards the reconstruction of the office as above explained, shall receive a legal discharge from all further liabilities.

Meetings of the policy-holders to consider the plan of reconstruction will be held as follows:—London, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, on Thursday, the 28th day of April, 1870, at one o'clock, P.M. Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, and Nottingham, (notice of these meetings will be given by advertisement in the local papers.) At which the attendance of policy-holders in the respective districts is earnestly solicited.

As the reconstruction depends upon the general concurrence of the policy-holders, it is particularly requested that those who are unable to attend the meetings, but approve of the proposal, will return the enclosed form of assent, signed.

Copies of the plan of reconstruction, and all further information, can be had on application by letter or personally at the offices of the committee as above.

April 13th.

THE VICEROY AT KOHAT.

On the afternoon of his arrival at Kohat the Viceroy held a levee at which the native officers of the force were presented. After the levee the Chiefs and Khans of the district, wild and fine-looking fellows, presented the following address:—

"We your loyal subjects, the people of Kohat, humbly and reverently thank the Almighty that he has guided your auspicious footsteps to this distant corner of Kohistan, and thus honoured and exalted us by your benign countenance and gracious presence. Fortune indeed smiles on us, and truly thankful we feel when we remember that your Excellency is the first Viceroy whose gracious pleasure it has been to visit Kohat. Kohat, therefore, your most loyal Chiefs and Khans, with the profoundest respect present ourselves to convey our most heartfelt and sincere thanks for the great honour your Excellency has thus conferred on us. Its remembrance will ever be to us an exceeding joy and lasting satisfaction. Our hearts glow with gratitude that an opportunity is now afforded us of assuring your Excellency of our fervent loyalty, allegiance and fidelity to our most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India. Since the annexation of this country to her Majesty's dominions now twenty years ago, the habits of the people have undergone a radical change. Where there has been from all time warring and bloodshed, there is now peace and goodwill. Even the most dangerous localities are now abodes of safety and repose. Such are some of the happy and beneficial results of the just and righteous rule of the British Government. It is well known to your Excellency that this district is surrounded on three sides by lofty mountains, the savage nature and character of whose inhabitants have heretofore always disturbed the peace and prosperity of the lowlands. But since the British occupation of the country, the Afridi tribes, and to expectation, have become tranquilly and peaceably disposed, and we feel we cannot adequately express our gratitude to the Government for having conferred on us such inestimable benefits. In conclusion we most humbly beg to assure your Excellency that, as soldiers and descendants of soldiers, we are always ready and eager to devote our lives and property in the service of the British Government, and we beseech your Excellency to rest assured that we count it as our highest privilege to guard and preserve most jealously and with the keenest vigilance as the most sacred of trusts, this western frontier corner of the British Empire in the East. And, lastly, we sincerely and fervently pray that the most merciful God will bless and preserve for Most Gracious Majesty, the Royal Family, and your Excellency the Viceroy."

Lord Mayo replied as follows, his words being translated sentence by sentence to the Chiefs by the Foreign Secretary:—

"CHIEFS AND KHANS OF KOHAT,—It gives me great pleasure to meet you here, and to receive from you this loyal and dutiful address. Though, as you remark this is but a corner of the vast Empire of India, it is at once an important and interesting place. Important, because it forms one of the principal posts for the defence of our extended frontier. Interesting, because, as you remark, it shows, in immediate juxtaposition with tribes who are still addicted to much violence and crime, the blessings which flow from a strong and good government. While I assure you that the Government of the Queen will punish with the utmost severity all attempts, by whomsoever made, at murder, robbery, or riot, yet it will ever show that its main object is to secure to all her Majesty's subjects the full enjoyment of their just rights, whatever those rights may be, to maintain peace, and above all to make enjoyment of life and of property perfectly safe. I am glad to find that you appreciate those objects; by supporting them you will do your duty to your Sovereign, and contribute to the final establishment of order, peace and comfort in your native land."

In the evening there was a large dinner party at which the 40 or 50 officers of the station were present to meet the Viceroy. After dinner the Afreedees and Kohatees from amongst the regiments danced the Afreedee Sword Dance round a large bon-fire. It was, remarks a correspondent of the *Friend of India*, "the wildest and most impressive scene one could possibly conceive. The shouts and excitement of the dancers, the flourishing and slashing of their swords, the rough band of tomtoms beating and playing like so many demons, and the intense enjoyment of the half-savage crowd of people looking on, formed a spectacle which has to be seen to be appreciated. In the middle of the dance a fierce storm of dust and rain suddenly came on, and whilst blowing out the bonfires and driving the fire into the crowd formed a marvellous addition to this wild scene and succeeded effectually in sending every one home."

Looking back at what Lord Mayo has done in the two months since his visit to Central India, the *Friend of India* applies to his Excellency some of Swift's verses on Charles Mordaunt, the famous Earl of Peterborough:—

In journeys he outrides the post,
Sits up till midnight with his host,
Talks politics, and gives the toast,
Knows every prince in Europe's face,
Flies like a squib from place to place,
And travels not, but runs a race.
Mordanto gallops on alone,
The roads are with his followers strown,
This breaks a girth, and that a bone.
So wonderful his expedition,
When you have not the least suspicion,
He's with you like an apparition.

Many important discussions are said to be going on with reference to the salt mines of Kohat and the salt range, and the general policy of the frontier.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VISCOREA, 8th May 10-15 A.M.—Weather sky overcast, wind south-east, thermometer 90.

CANNANORE, 8th May, 8-5 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 88, barometer 29-940.

CARWAR, 8th May, 9-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 84, barometer 29-93.

MANGALORE, 8th May, 12-35 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 88.

BOMBAY.

ALFRED ROAD.—The new road leading from Churchgate Street to Chowpatty, called the Alfred Road, has been opened for the public from Friday last.

KATTYWAR.—On Sunday the 1st inst. a heavy storm, attended with thunder and lightning, occurred in the province of Kattywar.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Saturday at Chira Bazaar road concerning the death of a Parsee lad, aged about seven years, and named Merwanjee Shapoorjee. On the 3rd inst. the boy was playing on a cot near a window and fell into the sweeper's gully. He died on Saturday in consequence of injuries received. The jury found that he had met with his death accidentally.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—On Saturday a Hindoo named Lukmidas Morar was charged before Mr. Showell with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, a silver watch with gold chain belonging to Eduljee Hormasjee. Prisoner took the watch on the pretence that he was a watchmaker and would repair it. He afterwards pledged it for thirty rupees with a Marwaree. He was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for four months.

THE Rev. Mr. Williams, S. P. G., has gone to Broach where we believe he is to be henceforth stationed.—*Bombay Guardian*.

THE Suez Canal has been opened nearly six months, but is yet far from being a perfect means of communication between the two seas. A considerable number of steamers have quite recently got aground and lost the blades of their screws, and we believe, no line has been more unfortunate in this respect than the Messageries.—*Ibid*.

MR. POOLE of the Bombay City Mission has felt himself obliged by the state of his wife's health to leave for England, having completed his three years' engagement. His departure will be regretted by many. He has held weekly services at the Hospital, Strangers' Home, and other localities, and has also laboured from house to house, and in various ways sought to bring the Gospel to bear upon the English-speaking population.—*Ibid*.

WE regret very much to hear of the death of the Rev. W. Jones, London Missionary Society, in the jungle country of Singrowlee. This very able, devoted and self-denying missionary has been for some time labouring among a division of the Gonds. He was far away from all European society when struck down with his last illness, and a missionary brother who hastened to his side only reached in time to close his eyes in death.—*Ibid*.

THE Rev. John Fordyce arrived in Bombay by the last mail, on his way to Simla, where he is to take charge of the Union Church noticed by us at the time when the foundation stone was laid last year. Mr. F. is well known on the other side of India where he was connected with the Free Church Mission a number of years ago. He is now connected with an "Indo-British Christian Association," lately formed at home with Dr. Duff as president.—*Ibid*.

WE are surprised that the magistrate who is trying the libel case growing out of the widow-marriage discussion, should have excused the Shunker Acharya from coming into Court to give his testimony, and should have gone to secure it at the residence of the said Shunker Acharya. We doubt the expediency of making such concessions. The Jews would not go into Pilate's judgment-hall on their feast-day, but they did not require that the Governor should come to their residence.—*Ibid*.

DR. SACCARAM ARJOONJEE having expressed the opinion that the use of animal food had something to do with intellectual development, the *Mitrodaya* says—"Even in our own country we find some instances which no longer support Dr. Saccaram's view in this respect. He must have seen from his daily experience at the Hospital, and from the University calendars too, that among the passed candidates at the University examinations the majority is generally of Brahmins. A Brahmin student with vegetable food does more mentally, than his friends who may be fortunate enough to have no restriction to use animal food." We incline to think that moderation in eating, regularity of diet, abstinence from stimulants, exercise and peace of mind, have much more to do with physical and intellectual health, than the exclusive use either of vegetable or animal diet. We believe that much less meat is necessary here than in England, that Englishmen in India generally eat too much, and that the use of it is not a *sine qua non* of health.—*Ibid*.

To confess candidly that one is in the wrong is almost as meritorious as to have been in the right, and therefore all praise is due to the G. I. P. for the prompt confession of their shortcomings and the step they have taken to atone for them. The twenty-three and a half hours' delay at Bhosawul was no sooner pointed out than the authorities set to work to remove it. Another point connected with the line may with propriety be here introduced—we refer to the absence of G. I. P. time-tables. These have been, of course, delayed in their appearance by the notification of the Supreme Government ordering all railway clocks to be set by those in Madras, as a change of time in a time-table means nothing less than having to re-print the whole. We also look forward to seeing all delay in the through booking very soon done away with, for arrangements we know have been commenced to meet the difficulty—arrangements which cannot, we are sure, take long to carry out, since it is in the interests of all that they should be promptly instituted.—*Pioneer*.

THE prospect of the opium revenue continues to be gloomy. The Arratoon Apear, which left Hongkong on 9th April, brought intelligence of a farther decline of 15 dollars and a dull market. The price of the Patna and Benares drug was only 28 above the lowest average required to return the Government of India's estimate of Rs. 875 a chest. The fall in Calcutta has not been so serious owing to the competition for freight of the Statesman steamer which, having arrived from Liverpool by the Suez Canal, is going on to China for a cargo of new tea. The price is still Rs. 103 above the Budget estimate.—*Friend of India*, May 5.

TIGER SHOOTING.—The various parties out in the tiger jungles this year seem to be doing very good work—so far as accounts have yet reached us. In the Central Provinces, those two old shikaris, Colonel Baigrie and Dr. Lord, with their party, disposed of eleven janwars (all tigers we believe) within the first eight or nine days.—*Poona Observer*, May 7.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 1st May, 1870.
Open 1,192½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	94,586 6 9
Merchandize	3,77,318 14 2
Electric Telegraph	1,855 8 0
Earth Trains	3,348 8 0
Total Rs.	4,76,869 4 11
Corresponding week last year open 874½ miles ... Total Rs.	3,66,404 9 3
Increase	1,10,464 11 8

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. LADY CLIVE, 513 tons, Captain Quance, arrived on the 7th instant from Cardiff, via Suez Canal, with a cargo of cotton from Carwar.

THE s. s. ALONZO, Captain G. Wright, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Suez Canal, with a cargo of 6,116 bales of cotton, 37 bales of wool, and 157 cwt. of hemp, &c.

THE s. s. LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Mangalore—Mr. Sikeendreire. For Tellichorry—Mr. R. W. Walker, Mrs. and Miss Page. For Compta—Mr. Cornforth. And forty-two deck passengers.

THE s. s. ABYSSINIA; Captain Sharp, arrived on the 6th instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major Macauley, Major and Mrs. L'Estrange and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Marescaux and three children, Rev. Mr. Walford, Mr. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Mahaffy, Mrs. Cummins, Mr. Micklejohn, and fifty-nine deck passengers.

FORT POLICE COURT.—7TH MAY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

TRESPASS.—A Hindoo mendicant was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise yesterday in the dwelling-house of one Jeena Hurjee, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein. He was convicted and sentenced to hard labour for three months.

ASSAULT.—Caractjee Jamasjee and Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy were charged with committing an assault against the person of Muncherjee Pestonjee, a merchant. On the previous night the complainant was returning home from the Post Office, the prisoners abused him. He complained to a policeman, in whose presence the prisoners knocked him down and gave him several blows. The prisoners were adjudged guilty and sentenced each to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment, and were bound over to keep the peace.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BONFELLOW.

THE Calcutta *Englishman* of the 5th gives a few details of the melancholy death of Captain Bonfellow:—"Various rumours being afloat as to the death of Captain Bonfellow of the s. s. Krishna, it may be advisable to state the real circumstances of the case, as related by one of the quarter-masters, who was the only witness of the melancholy accident. Captain Bonfellow, it seems, was in the habit of sleeping at night, during the hot weather, on one of the skylights on the after-deck. About half-past one A.M. on Tuesday morning, feeling restless through the heat, he walked to the low railing which runs round the quarter and made a movement as if to sit upon it. In doing this, he lost his balance, and fell backwards. An alarm was immediately given, and every possible step taken to save him, but he never rose to the surface, and the tide was running fearfully fast. The steamer, it may be added, was lying in mid-stream, ready to start as soon as tide and daylight should permit."

THE LATE ACCIDENT TO A MAIL TRAIN NEAR BOORHANPOOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your journal of the 2nd instant are certain statements regarding the accident to down mail of the 26th ultimo, which, as engineer in charge of this district of the line, I beg you will, for me, contradict. The accident was in no way due to defects in the permanent-way, for, though the sleepers had just been renewed, they were iron pot sleepers which reduce risk to the minimum, they guage themselves and require but ordinary care in packing to insure perfect safety. The fact of five consecutive trains and the engine of the mail train having safely passed over the spot, after the renewal, is sufficient proof of what I assert. The accident was simply owing to the brass packing of one of the leading wheels of the front brake, next the engine, having been worn out and displaced, which allowed the wheel to have greater play on the axle box than was its due, and consequently running at high speed, as the mail train is likely to have done, the pull was all on one side, and with the play on the other the wheels of course could not run straight and therefore went off the metals, dragging the hinder carriages after. That the brass packing was displaced is simply proved by the fact of its not having been found on my district, though very carefully searched for, since the accident. I may mention that seventeen hours after the accident occurred trains were guided by signals over the spot. I trust you will do me the favour to insert this in your columns,—I am, &c.,

F. U. MONTEITH,
Resident Engineer, Boorhanpoor.

[The statements contradicted were not our own but published in a paragraph we quoted from the "Pioneer."]

TRADE IN SIND.

KURRACHEE, 3RD MAY.

THE tone of our import market has been cheerful throughout the past month, and inquiry has been pretty general, but in consequence of holders of stock pertinaciously adhering to high rates, the business effected has not been large. The value of grey shirtings has crept up from one to two annas per piece in some cases,—hence but few sales have transpired. There has been hardly any demand for bleached and fancy goods. Yarns continue in fair request and have advanced in price to a slight extent. The metal trade does not evince much activity. Iron and steel have been asked for, and the latter is quoted two annas per cwt. higher, but there is no demand for the other kinds and copper has fallen in value.

The state of our export market is satisfactory. Cotton manifested considerable animation throughout the past month, and the purchases amount to nearly ten thousand bales, the bulk of which will be shipped for China. Prices range from Rs. 26-4 to Rs. 26-8 for Sind; Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-8 for Umritsur; Rs. 27 to 27-6 for Dhera Mooltan; and Rs. 26 to Rs. 26-6 for Khooshab.

Arrivals during the month, it is reported, "have been on a moderate scale, and have chiefly gone towards the fulfilment of engagements entered into earlier in the season, in consequence of which the stocks of available cotton are not very large."

The purchases in wool during the month consisted of about one hundred and twenty bales of Khandahar at Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-2 per maund. Native wool has been in fair request, and an excellent business in it has been transacted lately.

Oilseeds have been actively enquired for. About three thousand five hundred candies of white gingelly have been sold at Rs. 36 to Rs. 40; two hundred candies of yellow Sonnemace at Rs. 30-8 to Rs. 31-8; eight hundred and fifty candies of yellow Sirid at Rs. 31-8; and three thousand candies of brown Ferozepoor rapeseed, for delivery in August, at Rs. 30 per candy.

No alteration of any importance has taken place in our grain market, gram is quoted one rupee per candy lower.

We have now eight vessels in our harbour. The Amazon, 604 tons, which is on the berth for Liverpool; the Joutsen, 771 tons, which has been engaged to carry a cargo to Liverpool at 36s. 3d. per ton; the Riga, 768 tons, and the Calypso, 523 tons, both destined for Hongkong; the Speedwell, 349 tons, which arrived from London on the 27th ultimo, the William Ritson, 689 tons, and the Amicus, 506 tons,—these three are still "not fixed;" and the steamer Kurrachee which will leave for Bombay to-morrow.

The carg

THE SUEZ CANAL:

An interesting report of Captain Richards, the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, and Lieut.-Col. Clarke, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Admiralty, on the state of the Suez Canal, has just been published. Their observations were made in the beginning of February, when a good many of the impediments existing at the date of the inauguration had been removed. Their conclusion as to the size and capacity of vessels for which the canal will be suitable is as follows :—

"For all steam ships or vessels towed, ranging between 250 and 300 feet in length, with 35 feet beam, and a draught of 20 feet, it will, with the improvements and appliances earlier described, be a convenient highway. It may, therefore, be assumed that, with the exception of the iron clad ship at present stationed in the East, or any unusually heavy vessels, it will be a channel available for the passage to and fro of our Indian and China squadrons."

Discussing the question of cost they also find that the balance of considerations is in favour of using the canal for the vessels of the Indian and China squadrons; but they do not recommend any change in the present mode of transporting troops to India till it is seen whether any economy upon the number of ships required for the service with a transhipment at Suez, will be effected. The Indian transports are too long and large for the canal, the real drawback of which, they say generally, is its "narrowness."

"Had its width at floor been doubled, with a proportional increase to its surface, it might now have been fairly regarded in that light, and its maintenance would have been comparatively easy, just as a great city thoroughfare is periodically relieved by having one-half of its width blocked up; whereas by closing one-half of the canal as it now stands, the other would be rendered practically impassable to large ships, and some expedient must therefore be resorted to, such as carrying on the repairs by night, or leaving the passage open to ships for certain periods only during the day.

"That to increase the width of the canal would be a perfectly feasible undertaking, the cost of which could be calculated with great accuracy, need scarcely be asserted; it is, however, we understand, very improbable that it will be undertaken by the present company, and that it may eventually become a national or combined international engagement is a question which, depending as it must do on political and other considerations, it would be out of place to discuss here."—*Economist*, April 16.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, April 16.)

Major-General W. Munro, C.B., will, it is rumoured succeed Major-General Luke Smyth O'Connor, C.B., in the command of the troops in the West Indies, on the expiration of that officer's term of service in September.

There is not the smallest foundation for the report that the officers of the Army Service Corps are to be combatant officers. The corps is to be officered and commanded, as laid down in the Royal Warrant, by officers (commissaries) of the Supply and Transport Sub-Department, in strict subordination to the Control Department.

The appointment of Major-General Brook Taylor to the colonelcy of the 2nd West India Regiment cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who have served with and under him. Major-general Taylor is a most popular officer, but has seen no active service in the field, so that it is upon social grounds, doubtless, that the Duke has departed from the general rule, and selected him for the reward.

We hear that Mr. Milton, Assistant-Accountant General, will be provided with a post which he is well calculated to fill. He is to be a standing member of all War Office Committees, to be a sort of examiner of standing orders, a referee in questions connected with regulations, and to act directly under the Secretary of State. This will be a solution of a difficulty, and to us it seems a very good solution.

Major-General W. Munro, C.B., formerly of the 39th Foot, and lately commanding a brigade at the Curragh, will leave England in June for Barbadoes, to take up his appointment in command of the troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Lieutenant-Colonel Middleton will go out as his assistant military secretary; Colonel Sir H. J. Johnstone, Bart., will proceed from Barbadoes to Jamaica as Colonel on the staff, and General O'Connor will return to England.

It is early yet to anticipate the report of the Chelsea Hospital Commission, but we learn that there is every chance that the Commissioners' report will be unfavourable to the disestablishment of the institution. Of course the inquiry is still proceeding, and things may wear an entirely different aspect ere a few weeks have elapsed. We may, at any rate, look forward to a reduction in the establishment, and should it finally be decided to keep it up, a large saving may be expected to be effected.

In reference to our remarks last week on the relations of the Commander-in-Chief to the War Office, we wish to inform our readers of one fact that they may form their own opinions on the matter. The Duke of Cambridge, who is the military adviser of the Secretary of State, was never consulted respecting the organization of the commission on over-regulation prices, nor did he know of it in any way till he saw the announcement in the *Gazette*. The papers on the Control Department were all made out, cut and dry, without any consultation with his Royal Highness at all.

It is not probable that Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey will succeed Sir James Yorke Scarlett in the command of the Aldershot division. It should be borne in mind that Aldershot is only a lieutenant-general's command, and as Sir Richard Airey is Sir James Scarlett's senior, and now stands seventh for promotion, it is hardly probable that he will be selected. Lord William Paulet is a likely officer. He has had some Aldershot experience, which is a consideration, and moreover his position on the list of lieutenant-generals would not interfere with his appointment.

A wrong would seem to have been done to the three Assistant Commissaries of the Supply and Transport Branch of the Control Department appointed from the Military Train on the 26th of February last. The *Gazette* of the 4th instant contains the appointment of Sergeant-Major T. Hibbert, Army Hospital Corps, Sergeant-Major J. J. Donnelly, Military Store Staff Corps, and Sergeant Major W. Chambers, Commissariat Staff Corps, to be assistant-commissaries from the 25th of February last, so that they are placed over the heads of the three officers who have been doing duty as such for about six weeks past. Is this an error, or is it done intentionally?

The Royal Commission which was ppointed last week to inquire into over-regulation payments on the promotion in the Army met for the first time at the War Office on Monday last. The President, Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B., chairman: Lieutenant-General Peel, G. W. Hunt, Esq., M.P., Vice-Chancellor James, Lieutenant-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., Major-General T. M. Steele, S. Whitbread, Esq., M.P., P. H. Muntz, Esq., M.P., are the members. It is difficult to say what influence men's past opinions will exercise on their judgment respecting a subject which will be presented in a new form and light to them from that under which they had previously considered it. Mr. Muntz and Vice-Chancellor James, who has already sat on the supersession of the British Legion, will scarcely agree in the views of Major-General Steele, but the majority of the committee are men of high character, great knowledge of the service, and, under the presidence of Sir G. Grey, they will be kept very close to the subject. When the Bill of Indemnity has been passed they will have plenty of evidence, and we do not anticipate any danger in vested interests from their report.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH,"

OF APRIL 16.

A LUCKY DOG.—A retriever that will retrieve a gentleman's fortunes.

A FINANCIAL TITLE.

SHOULD the Chancellor of the Exchequer be made a baronet, he would naturally take the title of Sir-*plus* Lowe.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

WE have found out at last where the Horse Marines serve when afloat. It must be in the "Horse Latitudes."

"NO DECEPTION THIS TIME!"

PROFESSOR BOB [LOWE]—"Last year, ladies and gentlemen, I produced an egg from nothing! (Look out your *Punch*, April 24, 1869.) This year—behold!—a *large solid pudding!*"

LOOK BEFORE YOU SPEAK.

ASKING a lady what her accomplishments are, is, generally speaking, harmless enough. Still, in these days, it might in some cases cause embarrassment to put the question, "Do you paint?"

A BARREL OF BARRELS.

THE papers have a story about a man who received a barrel, found to be full of revolvers and cartridges. He stated that he had supposed it to contain herrings. Suggests our ever ready friend Shakspeare, "slotten herrings!"

VERY POLITE.

WITH reference to a paragraph which appeared in a recent number of *Punch*, touching on the manufacture of marmalade, our esteemed friend and correspondent Mrs. Malaprop, writes to inform us that hers is always made at home, and of Civil oranges.

GREAT WANT OF CONSCIENCE MONEY.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer never acknowledges the receipt of the first half of a note, or any other remittance from "A Testotaller," of conscience-money on account of non-contribution to the revenue occasioned by total abstinence from consumption of exciseable liquors.

DE LUNATICO COMPRENDENDO.

It is expected that the Commissioners in Lunacy will immediately enter on an inquiry as to the nature of the connection which is found to exist between fractious lunatics and fractured ribs. They will probably find that the fractures of the ribs are caused by muscular action.

A MOLTEN M.P.

A NEWSPAPER contents-board, the other day exhibited a startling announcement:—

"Liquidation of Sir W. Russell, M.P."

This notification came out on or near Lady DAY. It would have been less astounding if it had appeared at Midsummer.

OUT OF HIS DEPTH.

"OCEAN SCREWING."—Our old friend, Commodore Trunnion, R.N. (now on the retired list), who does not look with much favour on the reductions in the Navy estimates, seeing this as a heading in one of the papers, jumped at once to the conclusion that it must mean Admiralty economy.

THE LAST "GOOD THING" OF THE SEASON.

(*A finish with the "Blazeaway" forhounds.*)

Ending in a run to ground. Not to disappoint the hounds, it is decided to dig out the fox. After a good deal of trouble with spades and sticks, &c., every one is much gratified to see unearthed, not a poor draggled fox, but——a fine old buck rabbit.

THE ETERNAL FEVER NEST.

"A TRAVELLER" writes to the *Times* stating that typhus and typhoid fevers are now raging at Rome. Another febrile disorder of the zymotic kind prevails, and has for many centuries prevailed in the Papal City, where, indeed, it may be said to be endemic, or at least endemic; the Scarlet Fever.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

ARTIST (to Model who has called to ask if he shall take his pictures down to the Royal Academy on Tuesday night). "You're too late, Smithers. Bulford was here just now, and I promised him the job."

Smithers.—"Very sorry, sir. But—(with hesitation)—if so be, sir—it might 'appen, sir—in case they was—to be fetched away, sir—"

Artist (savagely).—"If they're *rejected*, you mean.—I'll let you know!"

NEW JOHNSONIAN DOGMA.

(*From a forthcoming edition of Bozzy's Opus Magnum.*)

I ASKED my illustrious friend the reason why the conversation of certain persons of our acquaintance usually, when they met together, consisted of banter. "Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "it is their mutual contempt. Each of them despises the other too much to talk with him seriously." "Sir," he added, "they would be unable to talk much else amongst themselves than nonsense, even if they tried."

HAPPY APPLICATION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Inverness Courier* tells the following story:—

"*Apropos* of conscience clauses, a friend of mine lately announced to a party of guests that on going down to dinner he meant to *say grace*, according to use, but that if any had conscientious objections to that ceremony they might come down five minutes later. Some secularists were present, but did not avail themselves of the permission."

Very good. But Cardinal Cullen would have called them "soupers."

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

THE boat race does not seem to have passed off without at least one appalling catastrophe to mar the day's victory. Two papers relate it, but with a variation in their statements. One says, "The Oxford crew unquestionably fell to pieces," mentioning the exact spot where this terrible accident happened, "after passing Chiswick Church;" the other relieves us of our worst apprehensions by only speaking of "one or two of the crew falling all to pieces" (at Hammersmith Bridge), thus leaving us to hope that the majority of the gallant fellows escaped such an untoward end.

THINGS THEY MANAGE BETTER IN FRANCE.

Scene—at a Publisher's.

"Parlyvoo ongly, Mossoo?" "Yes, sare."

"O—I see you are publishing an annual of the French *Noblesse!*" "Yes, sare."

"Well, my name is—a—is Robinson, in point of fact; but I have some reason to believe that on my mother's side I am distantly connected with the French aristocracy, and I should like to trace——"

"Yes, sare. I ondairstand. If you shall veesh to annex—to annex—thirty-six franc by year—you shall write in eet any mortal sing in ze vorld you please about yourself and your distinguished French extraction."

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

[This great Indian reformer is invited to a tea meeting by the British and Foreign Unitarian Society at the Hanover Square Rooms.]

WHO on earth, of living men,
Is Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen?
I doubt if even one in ten
Knows Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen.
Have *you* heard—if so, where and when—
Of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen?
The name surpasses human ken—
Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen!
To write it almost spoils my pen:
Look—Baboo—Keshub—Chunder—Sen!
From fair Cashmere's white-peopled glen
Comes Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen?
Or like "my ugly brother Ben,"
Swarth Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen?
Big as ox, or small as wren,
Is Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen?
Let's beard this "lion" in his den—
This Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen.
So come to tea and muffins, then,
With Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen.

INSURANCES.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
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Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
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The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.
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Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	44 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	48 13 4
60	92 0 0	80 12 8			

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No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.
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A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
The property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.
Just Landed Ex S. S. *Niger* and City of Canton.
1 very handsome and light English-built Mail phaeton with sliding steps for Ladies.
1 ditto waggonette.
1 very neat and light boat-shaped small open-carriage, painted dark green and lining to match.
Just Landed ex *Kemgon*;
A very handsome English-built waggonette by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
A ditto ditto travelling phaeton by ditto ditto
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto ditto
Also,
1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.
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A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
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2 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.
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A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.
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